

# TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

VOL. 23. No. 49.

FORSYTH, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1918

Six Pages.

## IMPORTANT!

SCRATCH NO  
VOTE YES  
ON AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX

### ESIDENT'S PARTY PLEA DRAWS FIRE FROM REPUBLICAN LEADERS

#### Wilson Program, Blocked by Clark and Dent, Saved by Republicans in Senate and House

#### Missouri Democratic Congressmen Scored As Obstructionists—Spencer Should Be Elected

The reply of Republican leaders in Congress to the party plea of President Wilson, is of especial force in the Missouri Senatorial contest.

The record of Judge Selden P. Spencer, Republican candidate for United States Senator, is filled with patriotic war work, supporting the Government in vigorous prosecution of the war with every energy of mind, heart and body.

The voters will recall that when Folk resigned his Government post to accept a \$12,000 position as attorney for the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, which position he has ever since occupied, Judge Spencer virally abandoned his law practice to take up the duties of the District Exemption Board, on which he has acted as chairman in its work, passing on over 30,000 cases. He was one of the organization committee of the Missouri Home Guard, was chairman of the committee which organized the 138th Infantry now in the trenches of France, and has two sons in the army, one of whom has been decorated by the French Government for bravery. No man could be more loyal to the Government than Spencer, and no one could charge that Germany would receive comfort from his election, or that the Allies would be discouraged thereby. When Spencer is elected, Germany will know and the Allies will know, that Missouri has chosen a powerful and patriotic Senator whose every energy will be devoted to the vigorous prosecution of the war.

No such obstructive record as that of Democratic Congressmen Clark, Shackelford and Decker need be feared from Spencer.

The Republican record in Congress gives no ground for fear that the Allies will be discouraged and Germany encouraged by the election of a patriotic Republican Senator. Of the 47 members of Congress who voted right on every one of the eight vital war measures 43 were Republicans and four were Democrats. Of the seven members who voted wrong on every one of those measures six were Democrats and one was a Republican. Of the 197 members who voted for the selective draft 151 were Republicans and only 46 Democrats. Of the 178 who voted against it 139 were Democrats and only 39 Republicans.

The reply of the Republican Congressional leaders is as follows:

Washington, Oct. 25. — A statement was issued by Republican leaders in Congress as follows:

"Some time ago the President said 'politics is adjourned.' Now, in the closing days of the campaign — delayed by the united efforts of all parties for the Liberty Loan — now, when all public meetings have been given up owing to the influenza epidemic, the President sends out a direct party appeal calling upon his countrymen to vote for Democrats because they are Democrats, without any reference to whether such Democrats have been or are in favor of war measures and have a war record which deserves support.

The voters of Michigan, to take a single example, are called upon to support Mr. Henry Ford — notorious for his advocacy of peace at any price, for his contemptuous allusions to the flag, for the exemption of his son from military service — on the sole ground that he will blindly support the President.

The President is quite ready to admit that Republicans are loyal enough to fight and die, as they are doing by the thousands; loyal enough to take up great loans and pay enormous taxes; loyal enough to furnish important men at no salary on some of the great war boards in Washington. But they are not loyal enough, in the President's opinion, to be trusted with any share in the government of the country or legislation for it.

Kahn for Dent's Seat.

If the Republican party controls the House we can point out some of the things they will do. They will replace Mr. Dent of Alabama at the head of the Military Affairs Committee with Mr. Julius Kahn, to whom the administration was obliged to turn for assistance to take charge of and carry the first draft bill against Mr. Dent's opposition.

They will put a Republican at the head of the Ways and Means Committee as leader of the House instead of

Mr. Kitchen of North Carolina, who voted against the war.

They will give the country a Speaker who did not oppose and would never say, as Speaker Clark did, that "there is precious little difference between a conscript and a convict."

Although the Republicans of the House are in the minority, they cast more actual votes on seven great war measures than the Democratic majority was able to do. What is the record of the Senate?

On 51 roll calls on war measures between April 6, 1917, and May 29, 1918, the votes cast by Republicans in favor of such measures were 72 per cent, while only 67 per cent of the votes cast on the Democratic side were in favor of such measures.

Those were the President's own measures. Does that record look as if we had hampered him? The Republican line in Congress has supported the administration policies since the war with a unanimity and an absence of criticism unprecedented in party history.

There are some domestic questions where we should undoubtedly differ from the course pursued by the administration. We should not, for example, fix a price on the farmer's wheat and leave the planter's cotton untouched.

Another domestic question in which the Republican party believes thoroughly is economic preparation for the coming of peace, and they are clearly of the opinion that the Congress of the United States should not be excluded from that great task.

This is not the President's personal war. This is not the war of Congress. It is not the war of the Democratic or the Republican party. It is the war of the American people. It is more.

It is the war of the United States, of the Allied powers, of the civilized world against the barbarism of Germany. In this great burden and responsibility the Republican party, representing more than half the citizenship of the country, demands its rightful share.

If the Republican party is entrusted with power in either or both houses, they will do everything possible to drive forward the war and hasten the day of victory. The President speaks of the necessity of telling the plain truth.

That the Republican party in control of Congress would do, for they have no friends to shield. And they will do more. They will give all the money, to the last dollar, necessary to sustain our armies and our fleets, but they will check the waste now going on of the money given by the most generous people on the face of the earth.

The President speaks of the effect of the election abroad. He says that there they understand the meaning of elections. They do; and they will know that if the Republicans have a majority in Congress the war will be pressed with greater vigor than ever before.

They are quite aware that the power of the Senate is equal to that of the President in consummation of peace by treaty. They will know that the Republican party stands for a victory; peace and the overthrow of Prussian militarism. That knowledge will not depress the spirit of our allies or encourage the government of Germany.

The Republican party believes that the question of surrender should be left to Marshal Foch, to the generals they report that Germany has laid down her arms in the field. When down her arms the United States and the Allies should then impose their terms.

Will that knowledge cause defection to those who are fighting with us? All the world knows that the Republican party is opposed to negotiations and discussion carried on in diplomatic notes addressed to the German government.

The Republican party stands for unconditional surrender. There is a Republican creed so short that there is not room in it for those two words.

HENRY CABOT LODGE.

REED SMOOT.

Chairman Republican Senatorial Committee.

FREDERICK H. GILLETT.

SIMON D. FESSE.

Chairman Republican Congressional Committee.

### St. Louis Citizens Organizing to Prevent Ballot Frauds Against Spencer Nov. 5th

Republican leaders in St. Louis have organized a campaign to last until the polls close November 5th to prevent intimidation of thousands of Republican voters by Democratic gangsters who slugged Republicans on Sept. 19th as they were waiting in line to register.

The election of Judge Spencer to the United States Senate is assured unless something intervenes to prevent a full poll of the Republican vote.

The upheaval in the police department, resulting in the removal without charges on eve of the election of Chief of Police Young, after 30 years of excellent service, and the appointment of Capt. O'Brien, a Democrat, in his place, has aroused independent voters and fair-minded Democrats.

#### REPUBLICAN VICTORY LOOMS

Spencer and State Ticket Will Win by 25,000—Chairman Cole.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—The election of Judge Selden P. Spencer, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, by a majority ranging from 10,000 to 25,000, was predicted last night by J. L. Cole, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Cole expressed his confidence that the voters of Missouri will indignantly rebuke the attempts which it is charged are being made in St. Louis to disfranchise thousands of voters by the use of intimidation.

"Notwithstanding the charges that have been flying thick and fast," Cole said, "since the unprecedented action of the St. Louis Police Board in removing several captains and sergeants and Chief Young, with an excellent record of 30 years, on the eve of election, and replacing them with Democrats, it is my belief that the voters of the city and state will rebuke any attempt at fraud or intimidation on the part of Democratic river ward gangsters by decisive and unmistakable action. Reports from over 30 counties indicate that Judge Selden P. Spencer, candidate for United States Senator, will be elected by a majority of from 10,000 to 25,000 and that the Republican candidates for the state offices will be elected by substantial majorities, provided the Republicans of Missouri come to the polls on Nov. 5.

"Missouri Republicans realize that they are no longer confronted by a one-sided majority. In the last few years we have not only twice carried the state for presidential candidates, but have elected 15 state officials. Two years ago we elected Mr. Hack-

man State Auditor by over 9,000 majority. Judge Lamm was declared to be defeated for Governor by only 2,263 votes. The significance of this lies in the fact that Judge Lamm carried the city of St. Louis by only 10,000, while today the Democrats concede a Republican majority in St. Louis of 20,000, while in fact it will more nearly reach 35,000, unless intimidation keeps voters from the polls.

"Let me caution every Republican voter, however, not to stay away from the polls because of over-confidence. His vote may be the one which will elect a United States Senator. Lieut. Gov. Gmelch, out of a total of 692,997 votes for himself and opponent, was elected by only 177 votes. If only two Republican voters in every county had stayed at home he would have been defeated by 151 votes. Judge Neville our candidate for the Supreme Court and Samuel A. Baker, for Superintendent of Schools, are high-class men, and Judge Spencer, who has practically abandoned his own personal business for over a year in the service of his country at patriotic labors, is an inspiration to every Republican voter."

#### DEMOCRATIC PRESS IS FOR SPENCER

The Springfield Express, a Democratic newspaper, came out in its issue of Oct. 18 in support of Judge Spencer as follows:

"Again the Express repeats that earnest Democrats who have the good of their party and the Nation at heart need not hesitate to vote for Judge Selden P. Spencer for United States Senator."

—Springfield Express, Oct. 18.

### "SHAMEFUL RECORD" OF DECKER KILLS WILSON PARTY PLEA HERE

President Wilson's party plea strikes snags in Missouri.

Champ Clark fought the selective service draft bill and said there is little difference between a conscript and a convict. The names of Shackelford and Romjue are not applauded in Missouri. The St. Louis Republican, organ of the Democratic party, on May 10, 1918, characterized the record of

Democratic Congressman Perl Decker as a "Shameful Record." Yet Joseph W. Folk has unqualifiedly endorsed the entire Democratic Congressional ticket, including Decker.

Judge Selden P. Spencer, Republican nominee for the United States Senate, affords a striking contrast in his vigorous, energetic and courageous advocacy of unqualified prosecution of the war.

#### FIGHT ON HISTORIC GROUND

American Troops Operating in Country for Many Centuries the Scene of Wars and Revolutions.

American soldiers during their brief leisure moments are wandering through ruins and over fields made familiar to students of history by centuries of wars and revolutions. Some of them have already fought on the scene of some of Napoleon's operations in the region of the Marne.

Some are training over ground where the Normans fought the French and where the French fought the Spaniards. Later they will perhaps be marching in line of battle over the country where the French and the Germans have fought again and again and where they will help the French and the British end the last of the wars to devastate the valleys of France for centuries to come.

Nearly the entire history of France is pictured all over the areas occupied by the Americans in ancient churches, which, along with object lessons in history, will give the attentive soldier an enlarged appreciation of art and architecture.

Asked to what extent the men were profiting from these opportunities, an officer of the American forces said that, after getting located, the soldier takes the first opportunity to explore the neighborhood. To use one of the British terms that are taking root among the overseas men, they "push off" into all the nooks and corners. If their conceptions of what they see are often vague at first they soon get the habit of observation which develops into taste and, in a goodly number of cases, becomes a study.

#### LETTERS

By MILDRED WHITE.

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

Dear Little White Rose:

I can see your dark eyes widen in surprise at this mode of address, when you glance at my signature. But I am far away and dare brave your indignation.

This is the name I gave you in my heart, looking down that first glorious morning from the window of my country stopping place. Beneath the window, you were picking white roses from a trellis, and your upraised face was as sweet and fair as they. When we met at breakfast and our hostess introduced your name in introduction, it seemed to me less a reality than the one I had given you. "Mrs. Friedmann," she said with provincial formality, "meet Mr. Hazleton." And involuntarily you smiled—smiled, and changed from gloomy forbidding, to joyful anticipation, my necessary stay in the loneliness of the foothills. Mine, was a big engineering job, and past experience had taught me to expect little in the way of country hospitality.

To find you in all your loveliness, hidden in this retreat was good fortune indeed. To be allowed to watch you unobtrusively as you bent over your book and sewing would be priceless enough—so much your smile had done for me. "Why?" I asked myself over and over again, "were you here?" Your simplest frock bore the finished mark of a great city, your conversation, of which at first you were ungenerous, betrayed study, years perhaps

### JUDGE SELDEN P. SPENCER, OUR NEXT U. S. SENATOR



WHICH ONE WILL BEST REPRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE THE ACTIVE PATRIOTISM OF MISSOURI AND THE INTERESTS OF MISSOURI SOLDIERS AND SAILORS?

#### THE CANDIDATES AND THE WAR.

##### JUDGE SPENCER.

Appointed by President Wilson July 24, 1917, member of the District Draft Board for the Eastern District of Missouri. As chairman of this Board he has devoted practically all of his time, passing on more than 30,000 appeals under the Selective Service law. He has virtually given up his large law practice.

He is the Father of the Joffre Regiment, now on the firing line in France, as the 138th Infantry. He was chairman of the committee which organized this splendid fighting unit.

He joined the Home Guards as a private and is now Captain and Adjutant of the First Regiment.

He has two sons in the Army, one a First Lieutenant in France who went over the top and has been decorated for bravery by the French Government.

##### GOVERNOR FOLK.

When war was declared he was Chief Counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission at \$10,000 a year. He was offered \$12,000 a year as Counsel for the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and resigned from the public service to accept the increased salary.

#### PATRIOTISM DEMANDS SPENCER!

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE. W. L. COLE, Chairman.

of travel abroad. Of yourself you gave no information, and our usually glib hostess no doubt also had been trained to secrecy. So my interest, with my admiration, grew.

When at evening I would slip away to my room for pretended labor, it was to hear you play in the twilight, upon the old piano in the "parlor" below. And what music your fingers brought forth from the yellowed keys! Often in listening I forgot your enchanting self; far away your music carried me into a land of dreams. I knew from the first that I loved you! Yet your reserve held me ever aloof. Desperately I guarded against betrayal, lest you should withdraw from me your sweet companionship.

The sadness of your eyes haunted and tortured me, too, with fancies of an unhappy past. My associates spoke of you as "The Mysterious Lady," and I wondered.

Then came the night before my departure, my heart ached with loneliness at the thought of being away from your presence. And as we sat there on the little porch, our hostess rocking comfortably near by, the very air seemed pregnant with my love, and it seemed that you must know; as I gazed into your shadowy corner I felt all at once that your heart was reaching out—calling to me also—and so it is that I write this letter.

Formally we bade good-by, our hands barely touching. Now, across the miles I send my plea. I love you; I want you for my wife, White Rose; may I come to you?

Yours,  
JOHN HAZLETON.

Dear Mr. Hazleton,  
My eyes did not widen in surprise as I read your letter, but often they were filled with tears because of my own remorse. To you I feel is due an explanation of my stay in the house of the foothills, to you alone, I make confession and apology. Will you believe that in the joy of our friendliness I intended no deceit? I foresaw no future sorrow; yet it has come to us both.

When our hostess called me "Miss Friedmann" in introduction she used the common phrasing of the community. Only at the last I became aware

of your natural interpretation. Years ago, when a schoolgirl, I studied music in Germany, and in the glow of youthful romance I married there a fellow pupil. Handsome and of engaging manner was Peter Friedmann. After marriage the husband became a cruel master. Mine was a bitter awakening—a young girl separated by her own rash act from the companionship of the family who would have sheltered her.

I left Peter Friedmann, hoping to hide from his persistent pursuit, in my own country. Then the war broke out. For a few years at least I would be at peace, in the quiet spot where you found me. Even here his letters sought me out.

Marriage with me must always be a tie, though its bonds become unbearable. So good-by, John Hazleton. The shadow in my eyes does come from an unhappy past. But here among the foothills I shall have peace, and—the memory of white roses.

In contrition,  
MARION FRIEDMANN.

Dear Mister Hazleton:  
When you was here you said you would like to come back some time when convenient. You would like to say you can come when you want.

MRS. LINDA HASPINS.  
P. S.—Forgot to tell you that Miss Friedmann's husband was killed in Germany the other day. It's too bad, but better men has died.

L. HASPINS.

My Dear Mrs. Haspins:  
I find that I will be able to spend some time at your home after next month. Would like to occupy again the little room over the parlor. Will you ask Marion to care for, until I come, the rose trellis below the window.

JOHN HAZLETON.

Ancient Egyptians Played Ball.  
Egypt is the birthplace of the ball game. How it was played history does not record. Recent excavations made near Cairo have brought to light a number of small balls, some of leather and others of wood, dating back to at least 2,000 B. C. These are the oldest balls of this sort known.